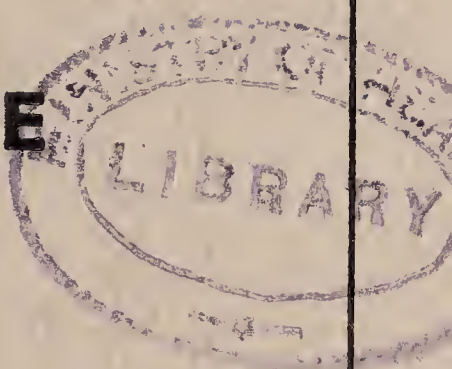


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**The Urban District
OF
HALTEMPRICE**



Annual Report

of
**THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
and
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR**

For the Year ended 31st December

1956

THE URBAN DISTRICT OF HALTEMPRICE

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Medical Officer of Health :

L. N. GOULD, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector :

F. RHODES, M.R.S.H., M.S.I.A.

Additional Public Health Inspectors :

W. HALL, M.R.S.H., M.S.I.A. A.M.I.P.H.E.,
A. E. BRABBS, M.S.I.A.

Chief Clerk :

Mrs. M. WHITE

Clerk and Typist :

Miss A.P. BROMBY

To the Chairman and Members of the
Urban District Council of Haltemprice.

Mr. CHAIRMAN, LADIES and GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit this, my fifth joint Annual Report to the Council on the sanitary circumstances and the state of the public health in the district during 1956.

Vital Statistics. Infant deaths totalled 16 of which 8 died within the first week of life from prematurity and 4 between the 6th-9th month from lung infection. The infant death rate is 28.46 which shows an appreciable rise over 1955, the national rate for 1956 being 23.8.

Cancer.—For the second year the cancer death rate shows a decline to 1.71, and yet again the predominance of the male sex in deaths from lung cancer, is reflected in the figures :—

Male—18 deaths. Female—1 death.

Cancer Education has been pursued by private discussion in the home through the Health Visitor, distribution of leaflets to organisations and 10 illustrated lectures by doctors were given to women's societies during the winter programme.

Dysentery.—During April an outbreak of Sonne dysentery commenced in the Cottingham Infants School and lasted for about 7 weeks. Although considerably more persons had intestinal symptoms, 14 adults and 49 children were found to have positive stools. In order to control this outbreak, some 727 stool specimens were submitted to the laboratory and 600 home visits paid by the Department.

In October a similar outbreak of Sonne dysentery occurred in the Hessle C/E Infants School and lasted for 4 weeks, during which time 17 adults and 62 children (48 of school age) involving 38 families had positive stools and 900 home visits were paid and 800 stool specimens submitted.

In addition to these 2 school outbreaks, the general practitioners were most co-operative in notifying a number of family outbreaks none of which revealed on investigation any connecting link. Dysentery has established itself as an endemic disease and its increased prevalence and control are as much a national as a local problem.

Virus Vomiting.—A comparatively recently recognised entity manifested itself in an explosive outbreak in the Kirk Ella C/E School on the 14th November, when 50 children were suddenly seized with vomiting, and on the 15th a further 16 were affected together with 2 staff. All investigations were bacteriologically negative and the causative agent is generally held to be a mild virus.

Milk Supplies.—Of the 38 samples of milk submitted for biological examination, 3 were positive for tuberculosis and 1 for *Brucella Abortus*. Although the district comes within the Specified Area controlling the grade of milk available to the public, these findings stress the value in pursuing sampling, and the wisdom in advising pasteurised milk as the safest grade.

Anthrax.—On the 26th January, the first case of Anthrax in a pig was confirmed and subsequently up to the end of June, a total of 3 pigs and 2 dairy cows were proved. A further 11 suspected animals were not confirmed. This outbreak occurred in common with others in the East Riding and was generally attributed to infected feeding stuffs. A number of human contacts were given prophylactic injections, and no clinical case occurred.

Poliomyelitis.—Following the registration of children born between 1947 and 1954, sufficient vaccine was received to complete the inoculation of 199 children, with no untoward after effects whatsoever.

B.C.G.—Following upon an acceptance rate of 70% of 13 to 14 year old school children, 196 were found to carry no immunity to tuberculosis, and were vaccinated with B.C.G.

Aged Persons.—A number of aged persons were brought to the notice of the Department as being in need of help, either on account of unsatisfactory living conditions, lack of cleanliness of their persons or their homes, and inadequacy of their daily diet.

Several of these elderly people were found in such appalling circumstances that they proved a great strain on the various welfare services, before their conditions could be alleviated. The domiciliary supervision and care of the elderly seems to be making increasing demands upon the time and resources of these services, and one of the most pressing needs is for more aged persons dwellings in future building programmes.

I would like to record my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Council and Madam Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their continued support. My gratitude is also extended to Mr. F. Rhodes, Chief Public Health Inspector, and the Inspectorial and clerical staff, and the Chief Officers of the Council, during a year which has brought many calls upon the Department.

To Dr. McCoy of the Public Health Laboratory, I am much indebted for the bacteriological investigations he has so ably carried out and to the general practitioners working in the district for their interest and co-operation which has been such a valuable factor in our efforts to improve the public health of the Urban District of Haltemprice.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

L. N. GOULD,

Medical Officer of Health.

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SECTION A

VITAL STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

	1956 Rate for England & Wales	1955 Rate for England & Wales	1954 Rate for England & Wales
Area of Haltemprice in acres	9,026	9,026	9,026
Estimated mid year population (Reg. General)	38,940	38,370	37,720
Number of Inhabited dwellings (taken from Rate books at each year end)	12,563	12,472	12,201
Rateable Value at year end	£458,617	£249,119	£240,996
Sum represented by Penny Rate (to year end 31/3/56 estimated)	£974/3/1	£962/6/6	£937/19/9
Number of Marriages solemnised	212	228	227
Marriage Rate	15.8	5.9	15.4
<i>Live Births</i> —			
Legitimate Male	277	305	265
Legitimate Female	274	254	250
Illegitimate Male	6	5	7
Illegitimate Female	5	4	6
Total Live Births in the year	562	568	528
Crude Birth Rate per thousand popula- tion	15.7	15.0	15.2
Adjusted Birth Rate	15.58	15.98	15.1
<i>Still Births</i> —			
Legitimate Male	5	6	5
Legitimate Female	5	7	7
Illegitimate Male	—	—	—
Illegitimate Female	—	—	—

	1956		1955		1954	
	Rate for		Rate for		Rate for	
	England	England	England	England	England	England
	& Wales	& Wales	& Wales	& Wales	& Wales	& Wales
	Haltemprice	Haltemprice	Haltemprice	Haltemprice	Haltemprice	Haltemprice
	10	13	12	12	12	12
Grand Total Still Births	23.0	23.1	24.0	22.22	22.22	22.22
Rate per 1,000 total Births (live and still)	0.25	0.33	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31
Rate per thousand population	239	233	251	251	251	251
<i>Deaths (All causes)</i> —	241	219	240	240	240	240
Male	480	452	491	491	491	491
Female	12.33	11.7	11.3	13.01	13.01	13.01
Total Deaths all causes	11.33	11.19	12.35	12.35	12.35	12.35
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population						
Adjusted Death Rate						
Natural increase of population during						
year (from Registrar General mid year						
population estimated)	+570	+650	+590			
<i>Infant Mortality</i> —						
Deaths of Infants under 1 year—						
Legitimate Male	10	7	8			
Legitimate Female	6	6	1			
Illegitimate Male	—	—	—			
Illegitimate Female	—	—	1			
Grand Total Infant Deaths	16	13	10			
Death Rates of Infants under 1 year per						
thousand live births—						
All Infants	23.8	24.9	25.5	18.93	18.93	18.93
Legitimate Infants	28.46	22.88	17.04	17.04	17.04	17.04
Illegitimate Infants	—	—	1.89	1.89	1.89	1.89
<i>Neo-Natal Mortality</i> (Deaths under 1						
month of age)—						
Male	7	5	4			
Female	3	6	1			
Total Deaths	10	11	5			
Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births	17.79	19.36	9.46			

	1956 Rate for England & Wales	1955 Rate for England & Wales	1954 Rate for England & Wales
<i>Maternal Mortality—</i>			
Deaths from all causes (Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion)	2	1	1
Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births	3.55	1.76	1.89
<i>Deaths from Diarrhoea—under 2 years</i> (including gastritis and enteritis)—			
Male	2	1	—
Female	—	1	1
Total Deaths	2	2	1
Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births	3.55	3.52	1.89
<i>Deaths from Cancer—</i>			
Male	38	35	54
Female	29	40	40
Total Deaths	67	75	94
Death Rate per 1,000 population	1.71	1.95	2.49
<i>Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis—</i>			
Male	1	3	3
Female	—	1	2
Total Deaths	1	4	5
Death Rate per 1,000 population ....	.02	.10	.13

Diphtheria—No cases occurred during 1956.

Measles and Whooping Cough—No deaths occurred from these two diseases.

CAUSES OF DEATH

Causes of Death	1956			1955			1954		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1 Tuberculosis, Respiratory	1	—	1	3	1	4	3	2	5
2 Tuberculosis, other	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	1
3 Syphilitic Disease	—	2	2	1	—	1	1	—	1
4 Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
7 Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8 Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9 Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	1	—	1	1	1	2	1	2	3
10 Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	3	3	6	5	6	11	8	7	15
11 Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	18	1	19	10	3	13	19	1	20
12 Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	—	7	7	—	13	13	—	10	10
13 Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	—	2	2	—	4	4	—	3	3
14 Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	17	16	33	20	14	34	27	19	46
15 Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
16 Diabetes	2	1	3	1	—	1	—	1	1
17 Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	32	42	74	31	38	69	35	41	76
18 Coronary Disease, Angina	53	25	78	56	15	71	56	21	77
19 Hypertension, with Heart Disease	4	9	13	3	9	12	4	10	14
20 Other Heart Diseases	23	51	74	22	33	55	35	68	103
21 Other Circulatory Disease	6	13	19	12	16	28	3	7	10
22 Influenza	2	2	4	1	1	2	—	—	—
23 Pneumonia	9	17	26	10	11	21	8	5	13
24 Bronchitis	10	2	12	12	2	14	9	4	13
25 Other Diseases of Respiratory System	4	1	5	2	1	3	1	2	3
26 Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	7	2	9	4	2	6	6	1	7
27 Gastritis, Enteritis, Diarrhoea	2	—	2	1	1	2	—	1	1
28 Nephritis and Nephrosis	4	3	7	2	4	6	2	1	3
29 Hyperplasia of Prostate	7	—	7	5	—	5	1	—	1
30 Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	—	2	2	—	1	1	—	1	1
31 Congenital Malformations	2	1	3	2	1	3	1	1	2
32 Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	21	28	49	17	28	45	13	22	35
33 Motor Vehicle Accidents	4	2	6	3	2	5	1	1	2
34 All other Accidents	3	3	6	5	8	13	9	5	14
35 Suicide	3	4	7	2	2	4	7	4	11
36 Homicide and Operations of War	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All Causes	239	241	480	233	219	452	251	240	491

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS FOR 1956

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
Under 1 year	10	6	16
1—4 years	—	2	2
1—14 „	3	—	3
25—24 „	2	1	3
45—44 „	6	5	11
55—64 „	72	49	121
65 years and over	146	178	324
Total	239	241	480

CAUSE AND AGE DISTRIBUTION OF INFANT DEATHS (under 1 year)

Cause	Age Distribution									
	Under 1 wk.	1—2 weeks	2—3 weeks	3—4 weeks	Total	1—3 months	3—6 months	6—9 months	9—12 months	Total
Atelectasis of Lungs	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Broncho Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Acute Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Asphyxia	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1
Neurogenic Shock	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Prematurity	8	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	10	—	—	—	10	—	2	4	—	6

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Are available at the Public Health Laboratory, 184 High Street, Hull, and at the Beverley Area Laboratory, Westwood Hospital, Beverley.

CLINICS

Under the East Riding County Council, the following clinic facilities are available to residents in the district :—

(a) Maternity and Child Welfare—

Infant Welfare Clinic	Hessle—Church Hall, every Tuesday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
	Willerby—Memorial Hall every Wednesday, 2-4 p.m.
	Anlaby—Methodist Hall, Hull Road, every Thursday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
	Cottingham — King Street Rooms, every Tuesday, 2 to 4 p.m.
Ante Natal Relaxation Clinic	Anlaby—Methodist Hall, Hull Road, Anlaby, every Monday, 2 to 4 p.m.
	Hessle—Church Hall, every Wednesday, 2 to 4 p.m.
	Cottingham — King Street Rooms, every Monday, 2-0 p.m. to 4-0 p.m.

(b) School Health Services—

Minor Ailments Clinic	Hessle (every Monday and Thursday)—Penshurst School Clinic, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m. Hessle C/E Infants School, 10-45 a.m. to 12 noon.
-----------------------	---

	Cottingham—King Street Rooms, Monday, 1-30 p.m. to 2-30 p.m.. Thursday, 9-30 a.m. to 10-30 a.m.
Speech Therapy Clinic	Hessle—Penshurst School, every Monday, 1-30 p.m. Hessle C/E Junior School, every Monday, 9 a.m.
Ophthalmic Clinic (Specialist services through the Regional Hospital Board)	Cottingham—Council Offices, every Wednesday, 1-30 p.m. Hessle—Penshurst School, one whole day each month (Wednesday)
Dental Clinic	There is no static dental clinic in the area, but a dental service for nursing and ex- pectant mothers and school children is arranged by means of mobile dental caravans

REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD

In addition to the Consultant Out Patients Clinics held in the hospitals, the two following Clinics are also available:—

Tuberculosis—

Chest Clinic, Beverley—West-
wood Hospital, Thursday
afternoons

Hull—Coltman Street, Mon-
day mornings and Friday
afternoons.

Venereal Disease—

Hull—Mill Street Clinic, Daily

Ambulance Service—

This service is the responsibility of the East Riding County Council. All cases are conveyed by means of County Council ambulances from Beverley, Hessle and Cottingham.

SECTION C

WATER SUPPLIES

Due to a wet winter followed by an exceptionally wet summer, there was no shortage of water at the source, and generally supplies were adequate.

Water main extensions were completed in Bondyke Close and Bricknell Avenue areas, and one in Northgate commenced.

In order to combat wastage of water, 5,500 premises were inspected. Arising from these inspections, 600 cold taps were washered and arrangements made for 100 other fittings to be repaired.

Bacteriological sampling of supplies was carried out at several points throughout the area from both the mains and other sources. The following table gives the detail of this sampling :—

Results	Taken from Mains	Taken from bores	Taken from other sources	Total Samples taken
Satisfactory	15	17	—	32
Unsatisfactory	4	6	—	10
TOTAL	19	23	—	42

The mains supply involved was at a school canteen, and it was found that birds had obtained access to the storage tank and had decomposed at this point. Adequate steps to sterilize the whole of the system affected were taken immediately and subsequent sampling proved satisfactory.

Three private bore supplies gave unsatisfactory results. One of these sources had previously given good results and it was thought that a length of hose might have given rise to the unsatisfactory result. Advice was given in the other two cases about precautions to be taken if it was necessary to use these supplies for drinking purposes.

A Chemical Sample of the mains water supply taken from Cottingham on the 14th June, 1956 revealed the water to be fit for human consumption with the following findings :

Colour—Colourless.

Appearance—Clear, practically no suspended matter.

Smell—None.

Parts per Million

Chlorides, expressed as chlorine	20
Nitrites	None
Lead, etc.	None
Hardness, Total	243
Oxygen Absorbed (4hrs.-80 °F.)	0.180
Free Ammonia	0.040
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.006
Free Chlorine	0.25

SECTION D

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

West Hull and Haltemprice Joint Main Drainage Scheme.

During the past year work has continued on the construction of the sub-structure and superstructure, and the installation of machinery in the Joint Pumping Station, which, due to delays, mainly arising out of difficulties encountered in making the substructure water-tight, is now scheduled for operation in mid-1957.

The Western Trunk Sewer is now complete and construction has continued on the Northern Trunk Sewer to Walton Street, Hull. Tenders will shortly be invited for the extension of this latter sewer to Cottingham.

Haltemprice Internal Main Drainage Scheme.

The Springhead Trunk Sewer, forming an extension of the First Lane Trunk Sewer to Kingston Road, Willerby, was completed and put into restricted use, during the past year, whilst tenders will shortly be invited for the construction of trunk sewers in Hull Road and Northolme Road, Hessle, which will enable a further length of open drain alongside Hull Road to be filled in.

In Woodmansey, the construction of sewers and Sewage Disposal Works is well advanced on the Joint Scheme with Beverley R.D.C. This will form an outfall for Dunswell Sewerage Scheme, work on which will start early in 1957.

It will be seen from the above reports that a substantial part of the main drainage scheme for south and central Haltemprice will be completed in 1957, and this will give considerable relief to the present overloaded sewerage systems.

SECTION E

HOUSING

Houses built by the Council during the year :—

One bedroom	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
Two bedroom	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
Three bedroom	.....	.....	.....	.....	46
Total					100

Houses built by private enterprise 303

Estimated number of houses to be built in 1957 :—

By the Council	.....	.....	.....	.....	135
By private enterprise	.....	.....	.....	.....	250

SECTION F

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Consultations

Opinion was sought by general practitioners in the district for confirmation of diagnosis of the following :—

<i>Suspected</i>		<i>Final Diagnosis</i>
1 Undulant Fever	.....	Empyema
1 Enteric Fever	.....	Gastro Enteritis
3 Glandular Fever	.....	Confirmed
6 Gastro-enteritis	.....	3 Shigella Sonnei, 3 no organism found
3 Diphtheria	.....	3 haemstreptococci
2 Poliomyelitis	.....	Not confirmed

FOOD POISONING :

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
3	10	21	23	57

OUTBREAKS DUE TO IDENTIFIED AGENTS :

Total Outbreaks	Total Cases
—	—

OUTBREAKS OF UNDISCOVERED CAUSE :

Total Outbreaks
12

Total Cases
46

SINGLE CASES :

Agent Identified
—

Unknown Cause
11

Total
11

A total of 57 cases or suspected cases of food poisoning were notified during the year which compares with 84 cases in 1955, and 62 cases in 1954.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

(a) GENERAL

Disease	Total Notified 1956	Total Notified 1955	Total Notified 1954
Scarlet Fever	48	37	97
Diphtheria	—	* 3	—
Enteric Fever (Typhoid)	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	1	4	2
Pneumonia	16	14	30
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	3
Whooping Cough	74	15	167
Measles	327	667	207
Erysipelas	5	8	7
Acute Polio-Encephalitis	—	—	—
Acute Polio-myelitis	—	1	14
Dysentery	281	54	15
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	2	—
Food Poisoning or Suspected F.P.	57	84	62
Meningococcal Infection	4	1	4
Malaria	—	—	1

* Notified from Castle Hill Hospital, but occurred outside the district.

(b) TUBERCULOSIS

Age Period	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	M	F	M	F	
0-1 year	—	—	—	—	—
1-5 years	—	—	1	1	2
5-15 years	2	—	3	2	7
15-25 years	4	3	—	—	7
25-35 years	4	2	1	—	7
35-45 years	4	2	1	1	8
45-55 years	2	3	—	—	5
55-65 years	3	1	—	—	4
65 and over	1	—	—	—	1
Age unknown	2	4	—	—	6
Totals	22	15	6	4	47

COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR THE LAST FOUR YEARS

Year	Total New Cases	Deaths
1953	57	8
1954	66	6
1955	71	5
1956	47	2

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	M	F	M	F	
Number of cases on the Register at 31st December, 1955	119	122	13	7	261
Added to the Register :—					
(a) Cases notified for the first time during the year....	14	8	6	4	32
(b) Un-notified cases brought to notice otherwise than by formal notifications	8	7	—	—	15
Removed from the Register on account of death, change of address, etc.	15	10	—	—	25
Number of cases on the Register at 31st December, 1956	126	127	19	11	283

LOCAL RAINFALL RETURNS

Month	Average Rainfall in Inches 1956	Average Rainfall in Inches 1955	Average in Inches for 5 previous years
January	4.97	1.28	1.69
February	2.22	2.11	2.04
March	1.19	2.32	2.04
April	1.18	1.02	1.29
May	0.84	3.22	2.49
June	2.79	1.79	1.88
July	4.04	1.22	1.73
August	5.81	0.76	3.38
September	1.50	0.76	1.97
October	1.52	1.94	2.30
November	1.34	1.32	3.17
December	2.23	3.19	3.24
Total Aver. for year	29.63	18.99	26.22

The average rainfall in inches is taken from the readings obtained at nine weather stations scattered throughout the East Riding.

INCIDENCE OF THE PRINCIPAL NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

Disease	Quarterly Returns				Total	Undr 1 yr.	1-2 yrs.	3-4 yrs.	5-9 yrs.	10-14 yrs.	15-24 yrs	25 & over	Age un- known
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th									
Scarlet Fever	22	17	2	7	48	—	6	15	18	6	3	—	—
Whooping Cough....	21	12	23	18	74	6	15	17	28	6	—	2	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (Non-paralytic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	12	140	133	42	327	7	65	71	171	3	1	4	5

Disease	Quarterly Returns				Total	Under 5 yrs.	5-14 yrs.	15-44 yrs.	45-64 yrs.	65 & over	Age un- known
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th							
Acute Pneumonia	8	4	2	2	16	2	1	—	8	5	—
Dysentery	30	68	13	170	281	62	51	20	5	—	143
Erysipelas	1	1	1	2	5	—	1	—	2	2	—
Food Poisoning	3	10	21	23	57	9	4	26	4	6	8

SECTION G

FOOD—PREMISES AND INSPECTION

(a) GENERAL

Routine inspection of all types of food premises has been continued, and at the same time, these visits have been used to deal with problems relating to structural alteration, additional facilities and handling techniques made necessary by the Food Hygiene Regulations.

The department has again had the co-operation of the food traders of the district, who have responded well to any additional requirements it has been necessary to ask of them.

(b) PREMISES

The following table gives a list of the types of food businesses and number of those trades in each case. Where a shop deals, in a small way, in an additional type of food, it has been classified in the main trade only :—

Bakehouses.....	13
Grocers	79
Greengrocers	24
Sweets, etc.	36
Premises from which ice cream is sold....	72
Fish—chip friers	12
Wet fish shops	8
Confectioners	17
Premises registered under Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955 (Sausages, pickled meat, brawn, potted meat, cooked and pressed meats)	25
Public Houses and Off-licences	29
Butchers	30
Cafe and snack bars	4
848 visits were made to these food premises during the year.	

It was not found necessary to bring to the notice of the Health Committee any case of unsatisfactory premises being found. The minor faults which were seen were dealt with informally either by letter or verbally at the time of the routine visit. It was also necessary on one occasion to warn a food handler about the unsatisfactory state of her hands.

As a result of the new requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 68 letters were sent to food traders requesting that attention should be given to the items listed in the table

below. The second column gives the detail of improvements gained as a result of these requests :—

		<i>Improvement</i> ^t
Insufficient hot water supply	11	8
Insufficient hand washing facilities	29	20
Insufficient equipment washing facilities	8	6
Insufficient provision for storage of outer clothing	9	9
Unsuitable sanitary accommodation	4	4
Unsuitable equipment	5	5
Poor state of decoration	14	14
Poor state of cleanliness	5	3
Lack of hand-washing notices	4	4
Defective condition of structure	12	16

One application was received for a certificate of exemption in connection with the provision of washing facilities. This was refused.

(c) INSPECTION

The weekly examination of tinned foods at the premises of the two wholesale traders in the area has continued and it is here that the majority of unsound tinned foods are seen.

There was one outstanding exception to this routine type of inspection when the Department was called on to deal with approximately 3½ tons of bananas. These were found to be unfit due to transport and temperature difficulties which had occurred prior to their delivery to the local wholesaler.

The following list sets out the foods which were surrendered and destroyed as unfit :—

Type of Food	Amount Condemned	
	1956	1955
Fresh Meat	3 qrs. 1st. 6 lbs.	1 qr. 1 lb.
Prepared Meats	1 qr. 1 st. 5 lb.	1 cwt. 1lb.
Tinned Meats	597 tins	924 tins
Tinned Fish	360 „	430 „
Tinned Milk	442 „	447 „
Tinned Fruits	4748 „	2275 „
Miscellaneous	173 tins or packets	1187 „ or tins
Cheese	1 qr. 1 st. 9 lbs.	3 qrts. 1st. 11 lbs.
Dried Fruits	20 qrs. 1 st. 6 lbs.	—
Fresh Fruits (Bananas)	3 tons 6 cwts. 3 qrs. 8 lbs.	

1956—Total weight of food surrendered 6 tons 16 cwts. 2qrs. 19 lbs.

1955—Total weight of food surrendered 3 tons 4 cwts. 12 lbs.

Two special reports were submitted to the Health Committee, the first concerned a quantity of yoghourt which was sold when mouldy and the second a bottle of milk which after delivery was seen to be very dirty on the inside of the bottle.

In the first case, the Committee decided to issue a warning letter but in the second, legal action was taken. At the hearing the defendants pleaded guilty and were fined £20, the authority being awarded £3 3s. 0d. costs.

(d) SLAUGHTERHOUSES

Once again the authority can claim to have carried out 100% inspection of all meat killed at the 6 slaughterhouses in use in the area. During this second full year after decontrol, there has been a lessening of the amount of overtime required on meat inspection, mainly as a result of the co-operation the Department has had from the occupiers of the slaughterhouses. This co-operation was particularly noticeable during the petrol rationing period at the year end when everything was done by them to make visiting as economical as possible.

On the 1st November, local Byelaws came into force, controlling the running of private slaughterhouses. In all cases the slaughterhouses used were conducted in a satisfactory manner.

The following table sets out the number of animals killed and inspected and the incidence of diseased and other unsatisfactory conditions :—

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part.

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Sows and Boars	Porkers	Horses
Number killed	789	143	11	3318	758	2762	—
Number Inspected	789	143	11	3318	758	2762	—
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.</i> Whole carcasses condemned	—	1	—	3	3	5	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	119	15	—	16	11	48	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	15.08%	11.19%	—	0.57%	1.85%	1.92%	—
<i>Tuberculosis only :</i> Whole carcasses condemned	2	3	—	—	3	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	86	34	2	—	116	127	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	11.15%	25.87%	18.18%	—	15.70%	4.60%	—
<i>Cysticercosis.</i>							
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(e) BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLING

The practice of purchasing samples of foodstuffs for bacteriological examination was continued because of its value as a means of education of food handlers, and, of course, because of the possibility of obtaining an early warning of unsatisfactory conditions.

With one exception, all the samples which proved to be unsatisfactory were in this class because of unsatisfactory handling or preparation methods.

The one sample not in this group was a specimen of dried egg which was found to be contaminated by one of the salmonella group transmissible to man. This sample was taken at a bakehouse and the remainder of the stock was condemned.

The following table gives the details of the sampling done :—

<i>Sample</i>	<i>Number Taken</i>	<i>Satis- factory</i>	<i>Unsatis- factory</i>
Dried egg, egg albumen, etc. ...	6	5	1
Fresh mussels	1	1	—
Dried milk	1	1	—
Gravy	1	1	—
Sausages	16	16	—
Meat paste, potted meat, etc.	4	3	1
Sausage roll, meat pies, etc.	12	12	—
Prepared meats	6	6	—
Salmon paste, fish cakes, etc.	4	3	1
Cream cakes, fancies, etc.	24	12	12
Ice lollies	33	30	3
Ice cream	17	16	1
Orange drink	1	1	—
Fresh cream	1	1	—
Totals	127	108	19

It should be noted in connection with the ice cream sampling that there are no producers in the District. The majority sold is the wrapped ice cream of national or neighbouring firms.

In addition to the above foods, samples of milk were also submitted for bacteriological examination.

A total of 32 samples were submitted, comprising 13 tuberculin tested, 10 pasteurised, and 9 sterilized milks.

All the pasteurised and sterilized samples passed the appropriate tests, but 3 of the bottles of tuberculin tested milk failed to reach the required standard.

(f) MILK PRODUCTION

Three farmers discontinued milk production and this left a total of 32 farms being used for this purpose. At the end of the year there were 4 farmers producing tuberculin tested milk.

Although all milk sold in the Urban District now has to be either heat treated or from a tuberculin tested herd, it was decided to continue biological sampling. 38 such samples were submitted for examination. Of these specimens, 3 proved positive for tuberuclosis and one for the Brucella Abortus organism. In the case of the positive tuberculosis samples, the reports were passed on to the Divisional Veterinary Officer, whilst in the case of the Brucella Abortus infection, the producer was advised to contact his own veterinary inspector.

(g) DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED FOODS

No change has taken place in the methods used for the disposal of unsound foods, which were detailed in the report for 1955.

SECTION H

INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT

(1) COMPLAINTS

During 1956, 514 complaints were received at the Health Department. This figure compares with 552 complaints received in 1955 and 578 in 1954.

Choked Drains	.....	.....	.....	94
Rats present	.....	.....	.....	282
Defective Dustbins	.....	.....	.....	7
Housing defects	.....	.....	.....	74
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	57

(2) VISITS MADE

Houses and Premises inspected (for first time in 1956)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	176
Houses and premises revisited	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	350
Miscellaneous visits	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	511
Visits <i>re</i> defective dustbins	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	448
Visits <i>re</i> new lengths of drainage	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
Visits <i>re</i> choked drains	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	567
Drains tested with smoke and water	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	123
Visits <i>re</i> Factories and Workshops	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91
Visits <i>re</i> conversion to water carriage system	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Visits <i>re</i> cases of Infectious Diseases	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1762
Visits <i>re</i> disinfections	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Visits <i>re</i> pest destruction	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74
Visits <i>re</i> petroleum storage	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	226
Visits <i>re</i> dairies and milk shops	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Visits <i>re</i> Bakehouses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
Visits <i>re</i> Section 13, Food and Drugs Act	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	410
Visits <i>re</i> sale of Ice Cream	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
Visits <i>re</i> unsound food	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	212
Visits <i>re</i> sampling	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	165
Visits <i>re</i> Shops Act	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	143
Visits <i>re</i> rat destruction	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	405
Visits <i>re</i> overcrowding	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
Visits to Slaughterhouses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1319
Total							7108

(3) HOUSING—VISITS

Because of the Council's commitments in connection with the closing down of their temporary housing camps and because of likely non-availability of suitable new houses for rehousing, the declaration of new clearance areas and the making of individual demolition orders was suspended in the first half of the year. As a result, only two small areas and two individual houses were dealt with. These were :—

<i>Address of Properties</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Children</i>
10-12 Crescent Street, Cottingham	4	—
1-4 Hearfields Cottages, Cliff Road, Hessle	4	2
36 Grove Hill, Hessle	Empty	
1a Southgate Place, Hessle	2	1

(A) *Inspection* :—

1(a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects under Public Health or Housing Acts	108
(b)	Number of Inspections made for the purpose	118
2(a)	Number of dwelling houses (included under Sub. head (1) above) which were inspected under the Housing Consolidated Regulations	16
(b)	Number of Inspections made for the purpose	24
3	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	15
4	Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to in (3) above) found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation	83

(B) *Remedy of Defects* :—

1	Number of dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of INFORMAL ACTION by the Local Authority	88
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(5) SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS OBTAINED

Drains repaired, cleansed, etc.	55
New sections of drain provided	29
New W.C. pedestals fixed	7
Water closet cisterns provided or repaired	29
Sink wastes provided or repaired.....	1
Water services repaired	7
Roofs repaired	30
Eaves gutters repaired	31
Windows repaired	12
Floors repaired	5
Fireplaces repaired	9
Internal walls plastered	47
Rooms cleansed	4
Miscellaneous	30

RODENT CONTROL

The policy of allowing the Council's rodent operative to treat private premises upon request without charge has continued. With the work resulting at these private dwellings from the 282 requests to visit made to the Department together with the treatments done at business premises, Council properties and the annual sewer survey, the operative has been kept very busy and tribute must be paid for the conscientious manner in which Mr. Clark has carried out the work.

Once again, the sewer manhole baiting survey carried out for the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food demonstrated that the system could be considered free from infestation.

The following figures sets out in detail the work done on rodent control measures during 1956 :—

	Private Premises	Trade Premises	Council Premises	Sewers	Total
Number of Visits made	2462	125	231	264	3082
Number of ordinary baits laid	7016	1169	2282	264	10731
Number of poison baits laid	3226	716	5771	—	9713
Estimated kill	2720	601	1716	—	5037
Number of bodies found	155	26	98	—	279

PEST CONTROL

Only a small number of requests were made to the Department for help in the destruction of wasp's nests. 12 nests were destroyed and the fixed charge of 5/- per nest was made in each case. 3 nests on Council properties were also dealt with.

Advice was also sought by residents concerning beetles, crickets, ants, red spider, mosquitoes, and woodworm.

(9) FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948

Part I of the Act

(1) INSPECTIONS for the purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors) :

	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	7	9	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	64	79	2	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	3	3	—	—
Total	74	91	2	—

(2) Cases in which DEFECTS were found :

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	Referred By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) —					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	3	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3	3	—	—	—

Outwork—

Part VIII of the Act

Nature of Work	Section 110				Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions	
Wearing apparel, Making, etc.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nets, other than wire nets	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	7	—	—	—	—	—	—

SECTION I

REFUSE COLLECTION

In July, 1956, a third large capacity diesel vehicle was purchased and this is now operating in the Cottingham area. During the year, in spite of a rapidly expanding rate of development, a weekly collection has been maintained except at Bank Holiday periods.

A new temporary tip at Tranby Park was brought into use during 1956. The capacity here is strictly limited and owing to combustion taking place, the tip at Hessle foreshore is being used at the present time. The Harland Way tip is still in use for the Northern part of the District.

The provision of additional tipping space continues to be an urgent need and preliminary talks have taken place to acquire land for this purpose.

Paper was sorted and baled at the tips and sold to a local contractor, the revenue from such sales being used to offset refuse collection costs. Since August it has proved difficult to dispose of all the paper and the price has dropped. The Engineer is responsible for the collection and disposal of refuse.

SECTION J

MISCELLANEOUS

(a) VERMINOUS PERSONS

A mother and 5 children living in a council house in Hessle, and an elderly man living alone in Anlaby, were all found to be verminous, and arrangements were made for their disinfection.

(b) NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

No cases for statutory action came to notice during the year.

(c) MASS RADIOGRAPHY SURVEY

In April, 1956, public sessions were held by the Mass Radiography Unit in Hessle, Anlaby and Cottingham, and

the combined findings from these three centres were as follows :—

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Public Sessions	462	755	1217
Haltemprice Urban Dist. Council	31	—	31
E.R.C.C. Others....	7	49	56
Teachers	24	48	72
Commercial Firm	4	26	30
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	528	878	1406
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Recalled for Large Films :—33.

Results—

Referred to Chest Clinic—Active post-primary pulmonary T.B.	1
Referred to Chest Clinic—Inactive post-primary pulmonary T.B.	7
Referred to Chest Clinic—Non-tuberculous abnormality	9
Inactive post-primary pulmonary tuberculosis—No action	3
Non-tuberculous abnormality—No action....	3
No significant abnormality	10

In addition the annual Mass Radiography of school leavers in the Haltemprice Division was carried out in October, 1956, with the following results :—

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Numbers Possible</i>
School Leavers	92	126	218	329

All the miniature films of these children were passed as normal.

